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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/631,857	08/01/2003	Makoto Matsukawa	107156-00196	9151

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EXAMINER	
ANGEBRANNDT, MARTIN J	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1756	

DATE MAILED: 10/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/631,857	MATSUKAWA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit Martin J. Angebranndt

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 August 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

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1. The response of the applicant has been read and given careful consideration. The proper terminal disclaimer filed 08/05/2005 obviates the double patenting rejection. The typographic corrections to the claims obviate the objections. The response of the applicant has an incorrect header at the top of page 6 of the response as this section deals with the obviousness rejections, not double patenting. Responses to the arguments of the applicant appear after the first rejection to which they are directed. This action is non-final based upon the citation of references for the record.

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430, in view of Nakai et al. '772 and Nakayama et al. '286.

Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430 teaches a substrate having corrugated and ridge-and-concavo-convex groove tracks wherein the recording material is a germanium-indium-antimony-tellurium (Ge -In-Sb-Te) alloy material containing 1-6 weight% (wt.%) of Ge, 2-6 wt.% of In, and ratio of Sb to Te is 2.4-3.0 times (0026-0027). The silver-palladium-copper (Ag-Pd-Cu) reflective alloy material contains 0.9-1.5 wt.% of palladium, and 0.9-1.1 wt.% of Cu (0028). The examples use a polycarbonate disk, with a track pitch of 0.74 microns, a groove depth of 30-40 nm and a groove width of 270-330 nm, a first dielectric layer having a thickness of 65-80 nm, a 12-18 nm thick $\text{Ge}_{1-6}\text{In}_{2-6}\text{Sb}_{(2.4-3)(x)}\text{Te}_x$ layer, a 12-20 nm thick second dielectric layer, an 80-160 nm AgPdCu reflective layer. The recording layer is used with a 650nm laser having an NA of 0.6 and is

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rotated at a velocity of 3.49 to 8.44 m/s. [0074]. The dielectric layer in the examples is ZnS-SiO₂ [0023,0036,0039]. Groove depths of 40 nm together with a groove width of 290 nm is optimal as disclosed in table 1. The use of other materials such as GeOx for the protective layers [0083].

Nakai et al. '772 teaches Ag-Nd reflective layers where at least 0.5-5% of Cu, Au, Pd, Mg, Ti, and/or Ta are added to alloys containing preferably 0.3-2% Nd. Examples use Ag-0.5%Nd-0.9%Cu and 1%Au.[0058] The Nd is described as controlling the crystalline growth in the layer due to reduction of Ag diffusion. This increases the stability of the reflective layer (resistance to humidity) [0046-0050, table 1] The addition of Cu is disclosed as further improving oxidation resistance and maintaining high reflectivity [0051-0052].

Nakayama et al. '286 teaches that the optical recording media substrates, the media preferably has pre-pits and groove depths which are set to be equal in an effort to facilitate easier manufacturing. (26/40-56),28/26-33). Figure 5 shows the formation of pits in the land areas in section 11 to discriminate between the lands and grooves (12/2-20)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to utilize the specific Ag-Nd-Cu (with potentially a Pd additive) reflective film of Nakai et al. '772 in place of the Ag-Pd-Cu film with a undisclosed composition used in the cited example of Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430 with a reasonable expectation of forming an optical recording media comprising a high-modulated amplitude of the same thickness as specified by Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430. Furthermore, it would be obvious to modify the combination of Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430 and Nakai et al. '772 with the pre-pit described by Nakayama et al. '286 with a reasonable

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expectation of a lowered cost of manufacturing optical recording media with improved discrimination between the land and groove areas and having improved anti-oxidative properties.

The formation of pits in the land areas is disclosed by Nakayama et al. '286 together with the benefit ascribed to this placement. The phase difference between the lands and the pits or the grooves is optimized to maximize discrimination between them. The physical distance between the pits and grooves is what prevents crosstalk between these, not the identical phase depth. The identical phase depth would actually prevent the phase (push/pull) mode of reading information from discriminating between these areas. Therefore the argument by the applicant is flawed on its face. The incorporation of Nakai et al. '772 into the rejection addresses the issue of non-analogous art asserted with respect to Fujii. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The rejection is based upon a plurality of references, therefore it is clear for the record that one single reference teaches all the embodiments.

4. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Abiko et al., EP 1143430 in view of Nakai et al. '772 in view of Nakayama et al. '286, further in view of Miyamoto et al. '565.

The combination teaches the device substantially as claimed however fails to specifically teach the range of pre-pit depth.

Miyamoto et al. '565 teach phase change recording media, where the pre-pits have the same depth as the grooves and are in the range of 40nm to 60nm (see claim 5, 2/37-39).

It therefore would have been obvious to make the phase change optical recording media resulting from the combination of Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430 with Nakai et al. '772 and Nakayama et al. '286 with the pre-pit depths Miyamoto et al. '565 with a reasonable expectation of forming a low-production cost optical recording media having improved anti-oxidative properties. Examiner further notes that Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430 teach that the depth of a furrow on the substrate is 30-40 nm, and is therefore congruent with the 40-60 nm taught by Miyamoto et al. '565 as the overlapping 40 nm depths would satisfy the teaching of both Nakayama and Miyamoto et al. '565 in that the prepit depth and the groove depth would be the same.

5. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430 in view of Nakai et al. '772, Nakayama et al. '286 and Miyamoto et al. '565, further in view of Uno et al., '690.

The combination teaches the claimed device however fails to teach the diffusion prevention layers as claimed by Applicants' claims 5-6. Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430 does, however, teach that the materials for the dielectric films are preferably ZnS-SiO₂ (0023), wherein additionally, other materials such as GeO_x may be used for the dielectric film thereby noting a separation between "layers" of dielectric materials (0083, 0023).

Uno et al., '690 teach an optical information recording media comprising a phase change recording layer including Ge, Te and Sb (abstract) wherein the dielectric layers are separated from the recording layer by diffusion preventing layers (7, 8) which preferably contain oxides and/or nitrides including AlN, GeN and SiN exemplified by Abiko (6:41-51). These layers are to prevent a material from diffusing from or into the recording layer (6:52-65, 5/26-55). They

have thicknesses of at least 1 nm and may be 10 or 20 nm thick, with thicker dielectric layers bordering them on the opposite side from the recording layer. (8/18-28 & 11/10-13). The data in table 1 showews that the presence of a diffusion preventing layer has a positive effect on media lifetime (repetitive recording) and the C/N ratio. (12/17-37).

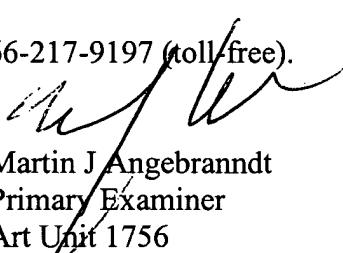
In addition to the basis provided above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the combination of Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430 with Nakai et al. '772, Nakayama et al. '286 and Miyamoto et al. '565 by adding the diffusion prevention layers of Uno et al., '690 with a reasonable expectation of forming a useful recording media, which is highly resistive to migration of elements between layers and realizes the benefits ascribed to this including improved stability and C/N ratio. Further, this position is congruent with the teachings of Abiko et al., EP 1 143 430, which discloses these materials as useful protective layer materials.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Martin J. Angebranndt whose telephone number is 571-272-1378. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Huff can be reached on 571-272-1385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free).



Martin J Angebranndt
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1756

10/05/2005